Health Assessment and Evaluation

Data and Reports

Cancer

in Clark County, 2000-2016

Updated December 2017



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Cancer

Acknowledgements

This report was prepared by Clark County Public Health's Health Assessment and Evaluation team .

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Data Sources and Technical Notes

Data Sources:

Washington State Department of Health, Washington State Cancer Registry-Incidence data for diagnosis years 1992-2014, Community Health Assessment Tool (CHAT), January 2017
Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Death Certificate Data, 1990-2016, October 2017

Technical Note: Rank is determined based on the age-adjusted rate.

Additional Information

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Washington State Department of Health
Healthy People 2020
National Cancer Institute

For Other Formats

Contact the Clark County ADA Office

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Cancer

Background

Cancer is the second leading cause of death in the United States. More than 1.5 million people are diagnosed with cancer in the U.S. each year, and over 500,000 people die of the disease. In Washington State, cancer is the leading cause of death, with over 12,000 deaths due to cancer in 2015. Cancer occurs when the body's cells begin to divide without stopping and spread into surrounding tissues. Factors that may increase the risk of cancer include exposure to chemicals or other substances, diet, tobacco use, alcohol use, age, and family history. Males are more likely to be diagnosed with cancer in their lifetime than females.

Status

- Lung cancer and prostate cancer are the number 1 and 2 causes of cancer incidence and death among Clark County males.
- Breast cancer and lung cancer are the number 1 and 2 causes of cancer incidence in Clark County females. However, there were almost 3 times as many cases of breast cancer as lung cancer. Additionally, among Clark County females, lung cancer is the number 1 cause of cancer death.
- Clark County males experience higher rates of leukemia, lung, bladder, kidney, rectal, and oropharyngeal cancers than females. While Clark County females have a higher rate of thyroid cancer than males.

What We Can Do

- Many cancers are preventable by reducing tobacco and alcohol use and ultraviolet light exposure.³
- Studies have shown that physical activity, a healthy diet and maintaining a healthy weight may reduce the risk of some cancers.³
- Getting vaccinated against human papillomavirus (HPV) and hepatitis B virus may prevent certain cancers.³
- Screening is available for some types of cancers and may help to identify disease during early, often treatable stages.³



¹Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

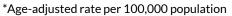
²Washington State Department of Health

³Healthy People 2020

⁴National Cancer Institute

Cancer among Clark County Males

Cancer Incidence among Males (2012-2014)					Cancer Mortality among Males (2014-2016)				
Rank	Cancer Type	Count	*Rate	**95% CI	Rank	Cancer Type	Count	*Rate	**95% CI
1	Lung & Bron- chus	440	71.6	(64.8, 78.9)	1	Lung & Bron- chus	305	45.0	(39.9, 50.5)
2	Prostate	514	71.1	(64.9, 77.9)	2	Prostate	116	18.8	(15.4, 22.7)
3	Skin	310	46.5	(41.3, 52.3)	3	Pancreas	84	12.5	(9.9, 15.6)
4	Urinary Bladder	198	33.0	(28.4, 38.2)	4	Colon	69	10.2	(7.8, 13.0)
5	Colon	161	25.1	(21.2, 29.5)	5	Liver & Bile Duct	75	10.1	(7.8, 12.8)
6	Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	147	23.1	(19.4, 27.3)	6	Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	59	9.3	(7.0, 12.1)
7	Kidney & Renal Pelvis	147	21.1	(17.7, 25.0)	7	Leukemia	58	9.1	(6.8, 11.8)
8	Leukemia	113	17.6	(14.4, 21.3)	8	Urinary Bladder	48	8.2	(6.0, 11.0)
9	Oropharyngeal	119	17.3	(14.2, 20.9)	9	Esophagus	59	8.0	(6.1, 10.5)
10	Pancreas	92	14.2	(11.4, 17.7)	10	Brain & Other Nervous System	53	7.5	(5.6, 10.0)
11	Rectal	100	14.1	(11.4, 17.3)	11	Kidney & Renal Pelvis	44	6.4	(4.6, 8.7)
12	Liver & Bile Duct	101	13.5	(10.9, 16.7)	12	Oropharyngeal	35	5.1	(3.5, 7.3)
13	Brain & Other Nervous System	62	9.6	(7.3, 12.4)	13	Stomach	25	3.8	(2.4, 5.7)
14	Esophagus	53	8.4	(6.2, 11.2)	14	Skin	24	3.6	(2.3, 5.5)
15	Stomach	53	8.0	(5.9, 10.6)	15	Rectal	23	3.1	(2.0, 4.8)

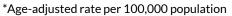


 $^{^{**}95\%}$ confidence intervals; if two confidence intervals overlap, there is generally no significant difference between rates



Cancer among Clark County Females

Cancer Incidence among Females (2012-2014)					Cancer Mortality among Females (2014-2016)				
Rank	Cancer Type	Count	*Rate	**95% CI	Rank	Cancer Type	Count	*Rate	**95% CI
1	Breast	1271	169.1	(159.7, 179)	1	Lung & Bron- chus	288	34.8	(30.8, 39.2)
2	Lung & Bron- chus	429	57.6	(52.2, 63.6)	2	Breast	167	20.9	(17.8, 24.4)
3	Skin	267	37.2	(32.8, 42.1)	3	Pancreas	87	10.5	(8.3, 13.1)
4	Uterus	235	29.2	(25.5, 33.3)	4	Colon	72	8.8	(6.8, 11.2)
5	Thyroid	168	24.3	(20.7, 38.4)	5	Ovary	67	8.4	(6.4, 10.8)
6	Colon	169	23.2	(19.8, 27.1)	6	Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	35	4.3	(3.0, 6.1)
7	Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	130	17.8	(14.8, 21.3)	7	Brain & Other Nervous System	34	4.1	(2.8, 5.8)
8	Pancreas	87	11.7	(9.3, 14.5)	8	Leukemia	29	3.7	(2.5, 5.5)
9	Kidney & Renal Pelvis	88	11.5	(9.2, 14.3)	9	Urinary Bladder	30	3.6	(2.4, 5.2)
10	Ovary	83	11.1	(8.8, 14.0)	10	Kidney & Renal Pelvis	26	3.1	(2.0, 4.7)
11	Urinary Blad- der	70	9.1	(7.1, 11.7)	11	Rectal	26	3.1	(2.0, 4.6)
12	Rectal	59	8.1	(6.1, 10.5)	12	Liver & Bile Duct	26	2.9	(1.9, 4.4)
13	Vulva	58	7.8	(5.9, 10.2)	13	Myeloma	21	2.7	(1.7, 4.3)
14	Leukemia	54	7.5	(5.6, 9.8)	14	Uterus	21	2.4	(1.5, 3.8)
15	Oropharyngeal	52	6.7	(5.0, 9.0)	15	Stomach	17	2.2	(1.2, 3.6)



 $^{^{**}95\%}$ confidence intervals; if two confidence intervals overlap, there is generally no significant difference between rates

